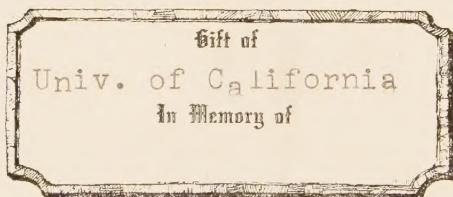
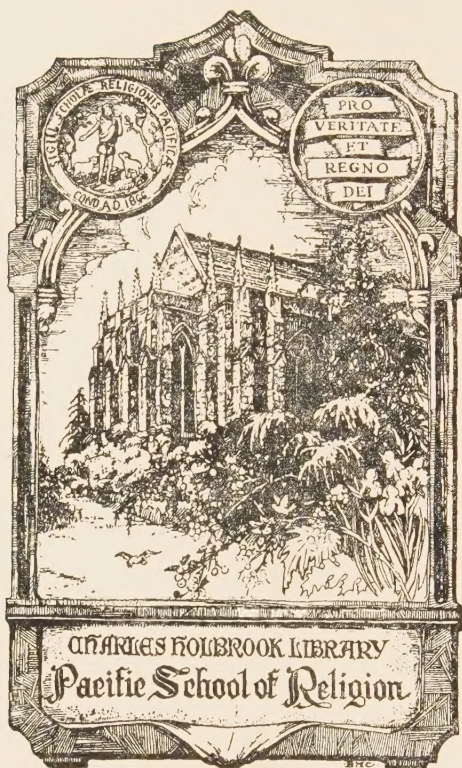


FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Syrian Protestant College
TO THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
1908-9



FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE

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1908-1909

PRINTED FOR THE USE OF
THE TRUSTEES

THE SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE

BEIRÛT, SYRIA,

December, 1909.

The College has had a very prosperous opening of its season of 1909-1910.

The number of students now enrolled is 830. There will be additions to this number during the year in the Preparatory Department. There were never so many students in the upper departments of the College—472.

Of these 830 students 174 are Protestant, 439 belong to other Christian sects, 101 are Moslems, 86 Jews, 25 Druzes and 5 Behais. All the students attend all the required religious exercises and Bible classes.

The College Young Men's Christian Association has enrolled nearly 300 members who attend not only the weekly Y. M. C. A. Meeting but also the voluntary Bible classes on Sunday morning. The spirit among the students is good and we look forward to a year of quiet and steady growth in all departments of our work.

HOWARD S. BLISS,
President.

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FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE

1908-1909

GENTLEMEN:

It has been a startling year in the Ottoman Empire—a year crowded with events of supreme importance to the national welfare. We are still rubbing our eyes in wonder. We cannot yet believe that Turkey has a Constitution; that a Parliament is sitting at Constantinople; that Abdul-Hamid, summarily deposed by the unanimous vote of the Parliament he created and by the solemn pronouncement of the Sheikh-ul-Islam he elevated to office, is a prisoner at Salonika; that Mohammed the Fifth's one hope of escaping a similar fate is in his devotion to the constitutional régime. How dramatic have been the transitions in these exciting months—the extravagant joy and millennial optimism of July succeeded by the uncertainty, the disappointment of February and the bitterness and the revolt of April—news of the unspeakable horror of massacres followed by tidings of the victory at Constantinople over the forces of reaction. Thus hope and fear and fear and hope have everywhere alternated, while all the time a group of quiet, determined, capable men, the Young Turk Party, have given themselves day and night to patriotic service for their Empire. Meanwhile throughout the length and breadth of the land men and women and children have been stirred as never before with elemental feelings; they have learned a new and noble vocabulary the meaning of which they cannot yet understand; they are conscious of new and mighty forces whose nature they have not fathomed; they are filled with aspirations and intentions which they cannot easily define. It has been a phenomenal year. A long, arduous journey awaits this people—much longer than the mass of people imagine—with

many bitter disappointments, many unsuspected dangers, many disheartening defeats. But none of us believe that this *annus mirabilis* with all its drawbacks and mistakes and crimes has not brought with it permanent blessing to the mighty Empire and to the cause of Righteousness. Where a Government has not only ceased to proscribe and hunt down men for the use of the words Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, but proclaims these words as watchwords of its policy, it means that a new era has dawned, however imperfect and distorted the popular conceptions may be as to the meaning of these great words. With an Empire thus pulsating with new and strange forces, with confused and extravagant notions as to the well-nigh limitless rights of personal liberty; with a Constitution proclaiming Islam as the religion of the State and at the same time pronouncing that there was to be everywhere liberty in religious belief; with the further declaration that all schools would be under the surveillance of the State; with all this seething ferment of feeling suddenly released after generations of unnatural and cruel confinement, it is small occasion for wonder that the spirit of eager restlessness has entered the educational institutions of the Empire, and that for many of them it has been a difficult and anxious though a most stimulating year. Of course this has had its good side as well as its evil side. A new patriotism has emerged—often sophomoric and superficial but lively and full of ardor, and still patriotism. Students have been wide awake, erring by excess rather than defect of zeal, seeing trees as men walking, but *seeing something*, and eager to see more. I say it is small wonder that all this has emerged and the wonder wholly disappears when we remember that among the most powerful agencies producing this state of things are the schools and colleges now suffering from the abnormal action of the very forces which they have striven to evoke.

THE RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTY IN THE COLLEGE.

From the excessive manifestation of these new forces our own College has not escaped. The form in which the disturbance appeared was opposition on the part of our Moslem students to the regulations of the College relating to attendance upon Bible classes and religious exercises. On January 8th the majority of

these students absented themselves from Chapel and Bible classes and many of them bound themselves by an oath not to attend these exercises and to refuse to leave the grounds if the decree of expulsion were issued by the Faculty. The students claimed that their consciences did not permit them to attend. In all other questions of college discipline they declared it to be their purpose to show the spirit of entire obedience. The settlement of this serious question engaged the attention of the Faculty for many weeks. The President was recalled from his furlough in America. Before his hurried sailing he had opportunities for full consultation with the Trustees of the College. He also saw President Roosevelt and the Secretary of State, Mr. Robert Bacon. On his way to Beirût he visited the Foreign Office in London and at Constantinople, conferred with the American and British Ambassadors, the Ottoman deputies from Beirût and with the missionaries. Upon his arrival in Beirût the Faculty at once held a protracted series of meetings in order to define a policy in such a way as to maintain respect for order and at the same time show a regard for the consciences of the students. It was decided first of all to interview each student in order that all might see the distinction between a question of conscience and an act of rebellion. Any student maintaining the defiant attitude would be severely dealt with while any one showing a spirit of submission would be dealt with leniently where a question of conscience was involved. This policy served to clear the atmosphere of any thing like the spirit of individual or concerted violence. The Faculty then proceeded to discuss the terms upon which the students would be allowed to remain in the College and after many conferences in the Faculty and with the students and after hopes of an early settlement had twice been disappointed we reached the settlement outlined in the following circular:

THE RECENT DIFFICULTY IN CONNECTION WITH RELIGIOUS
INSTRUCTION AND WORSHIP IN THE SYRIAN PROTESTANT
COLLEGE, BEIRÛT, SYRIA.

The summer of 1908 will always be a memorable one in the history of the Ottoman Empire. A political millennium seemed to have arrived, bringing with it social and religious liberty and

freedom from restraint of all kinds, and the excitement of all classes of people was intense. Our college term opened, however, in October without special incident except that the number of requests from parents of Moslem students asking that their sons should be excused from attending college religious exercises, never very large, was somewhat larger than usual. These requests were not granted. The statement in the annual College Catalogue in reference to religious exercises and Bible study is as follows:—

“Morning and evening prayers are held daily in the College. Each Sunday there is a church service in the morning, and Bible school in the afternoon, with classes under the care of the various professors and instructors. All resident students are required to attend all these services, except that resident medical and pharmaceutical students are required to attend only evening prayers and Sunday morning church. Non-resident commercial, collegiate, and preparatory students are required to attend only morning and evening prayers, and non-resident medical and pharmaceutical students only evening prayers. There is a Sunday evening service for the Preparatory Department in Daniel Bliss Hall, attendance on which is voluntary for students of all other departments.

“In the Preparatory and Collegiate Departments there are regular classes during the week for the Bible. A more complete statement in regard to these will be given under the courses of study in these departments.

“The weekly prayer meeting, the Sunday reading room, and optional classes for the study of the Bible, are under the care of the College Young Men’s Christian Association.”

In other places in the Catalogue it is several times stated that chapel absence, if persisted in, entails suspension from College.

Soon after the term opened the mental ferment in public opinion, which was the natural accompaniment of the changed conditions in the Empire, encouraged the continuance of the agitation seeking to induce the Faculty to alter the college regulations in favor of voluntary attendance of non-Christians upon religious exercises. As frequently happens, the work of developing this sentiment was confined to a comparatively small number who found, however, ready sympathy among the majority of their co-religionists.

Non-Christian students registered in the College this year number 242, and are distributed as follows:—Moslems, 128;

Jews, 88; Druzes, 20; Behai, 6. The total registration for the year includes 876 students.

After various negotiations covering several weeks had been carried on between Faculty and students, a petition signed by 98 Moslem students reached the Faculty on January 12, 1909, respectfully requesting the withdrawal of the regulations requiring attendance at religious services and instruction. The Faculty did not see its way clear to comply with this request, and published to the entire body of students a statement of its attitude toward the general subject of religious instruction and the conduct of religious worship. This was the statement:—

Inasmuch as we have recently received several requests to define the position of the College in matters of religious instruction, and inasmuch as we have found that many misconceptions exist in the minds of those making these requests, the Faculty desires to make the following statement:—

1. The aim and purpose of the College is to develop character, that is, it seeks to develop in its students the love of truth and the desire to do right, and it believes that this should be the aim and the result of all true education.

2. The College believes that the highest type of character cannot be developed, or for any length of time maintained, without the aid of religion, and for that reason we say to every student that he has no right to neglect his religious life, whatever the form of religion his conscience leads him to adopt. Thus we seek to make him a conscientious and God-fearing man.

3. The College accustoms its students to respect the religious belief of others, and its students learn to discuss freely and with mutual respect and consideration the points upon which they differ. Thus they learn to understand the intellectual and moral principles which underlie all religious thought and progress.

We believe this to be especially valuable in a land where many religions are represented, and where the desire has become so strong to unite as far as possible on common ground. The College feels that in order to be true to its ideals it must teach religion. It is self-evident that the College, as a Christian College, believes that the Christian religion can do more for character than any other form of religious faith. It is also clear that the influence of the Bible and of the Christian religion has produced this College which represents the modern type of education.

4. This is a Christian College and was established with the money of Christian people, the land was purchased, the buildings were erected, the hospitals were established and the equipment was supplied by them, and without their constant support the institution could not be maintained. All this was done for the purpose of providing an education in which the Bible should be taught, and the claims and benefits of the Christian religion should be presented to every student.

We, accordingly as faithful servants of those who appointed us, are in honor bound to present to every student the truth of the Christian religion, leaving him entirely free to accept it or reject it. Our students know that they are left wholly free in this respect, and our students also know that those who frankly disagree with us in religious

matters suffer no disadvantage in their relation to the College or to their teachers. This we consider true religious liberty.

The College believes that in requiring its students to attend religious services and instruction it is not trenching upon the religious liberty of its patrons. It publishes in full, in its annual Catalogue, its rules and requirements in this respect, so that no man who sends his son to the College, need be under any misapprehension as to what will be required of him. These regulations have been in force since the foundation of the College, and have been found most useful in securing our purpose to give all our students an equal opportunity to learn our principles, and to create no special privileges for any one class or sect.

For these reasons, we believe that our regulations are fair to all concerned, and that they serve to promote the highest type of education.

This reply brought disappointment to many. A certain number of students thereupon bound themselves together by an oath, and later many others faithfully promised to co-operate with these, declaring that they would not again attend a compulsory service nor a compulsory class in Bible instruction, and further declaring in case such action of theirs should lead to the expulsion of any or all of them, they would refuse to leave the College. Practically the entire body of Jewish students later affiliated themselves with the movement inaugurated by the Moslems. It is doubtless true that while the refusal of the Faculty to grant the students' request was the main occasion of this oath, there were other influences which led them to take this action. A petition had been presented for permission to form a society for the study of Islamic culture and civilization, and the petition had been refused. There had been, moreover, quite a number of minor incidents which though unimportant in themselves led many of the students to believe, however unjustly, that the Faculty was not treating them considerately or sympathetically. Furthermore an address delivered in connection with the Week of Prayer Services was grossly misunderstood and misinterpreted as being an attack upon the Moslems. There was absolutely no basis for this charge, but the charge was made and believed and this added to the feeling of irritation. It must be added that quite a number of non-Christian students had left the College by mid-year for one or another reason. Moreover a few, including practically all the Druzes, took no part whatever in the movement against compulsory religious exercises.

During all this agitation the students received active encouragement from Moslem and Jewish friends in the city and in Egypt. A number of newspapers vehemently expressed their sympathy with the students, and vociferously challenged the right of the College to impose such regulations upon the students. Public sentiment in Syria and Egypt so far as it represented

Moslem and Jewish opinion was apparently strongly in favor of such contentions. Among the Christians there were many who, while siding with the College in the existing crisis, expressed their disbelief in the principle of compulsory worship. With two or three exceptions the entire press of Syria and Egypt, generally most favorable to the College, was either outspoken in its attack upon the College or failed to champion the College point of view. The College was thus confronted with a situation much more serious than a mere question of a certain number of students breaking an ordinary college regulation. Another feature of the difficulty must be noted. The difficulty has often been spoken of as a "rebellion," and of course in taking the attitude they did the students practically denied that the Trustees and the Faculty had a right to determine what the regulations of the College should be, but from the very beginning and throughout the whole difficulty the "rebellious" students have been scrupulously careful to observe all other college regulations and to offer no opportunity for criticism in any other particular. Their leaders made it clear that they believed that the new régime in Turkey required the abolition of such regulations. They claimed furthermore that their consciences had been aroused and that they could not conscientiously attend these exercises. They communicated with the religious and civil authorities in Constantinople and with the local government in order to secure support for their contention.

They doubtless acted under the advice and with the approval of a society recently established in Beirût called the Society for Religious Liberty. At one time excitement in the city ran high, and it was believed that with the spread of fanatical passion mob violence from the city might easily make an attempt upon college property. The feeling of solidarity, always strong among the Moslems, became stronger, and some students who hesitated to join the movement at the start later on allied themselves with it. And yet during the whole of the controversy the students have expressed their warm admiration of the College and their great indebtedness to it. They have insisted that the country needs just such an institution, and have pointed out the unrivalled opportunity that the College would have to reach the Moslem world and thus become the greatest force in moulding the citizens of the new Empire if only these regulations were withdrawn.

In seeking to meet this serious situation in the wisest way possible, the Trustees and the Faculty have constantly kept in mind the heavy responsibility they have been under in view of the relationship of the College to mission work, not simply in

Syria but throughout the Ottoman Empire. They have realized that the issue involved is a very wide one and concerns in one way or another the whole missionary enterprise in the Ottoman Empire. They have been deeply touched by the expressions of earnest and prayerful sympathy which have reached them from many sources, and they have earnestly striven to be true to the foundation principles underlying all missionary endeavor. They have striven, on the other hand, to keep in mind the extraordinary ferment in all questions affecting civil and religious liberty that has very naturally resulted from the sudden granting of a constitution to the Ottoman Empire. Realizing that one of the chief opportunities of the College in this new era is the opportunity to help its students to distinguish between just and false ideas of liberty—personal, religious and civil—they have sought to use this crisis to clarify the minds of the students in reference to these questions. Repeated interviews have been had with the students individually and in groups, and every effort has been made to enable them to take a fair and intelligent view of the situation. Finally, as a basis of settlement the following letter was sent by the Faculty to the parents or guardians of the students:—

March 18, 1909.

To.....

After paying the duties of respect I beg to state that you have undoubtedly learned of the strike engaged in by most of the Moslem and Jewish students in our College. You are also aware that the Faculty of the College has not been hasty in reaching a decision in reference to the matter but have considered the subject wisely and carefully. Since this question is of utmost importance, and since the College seeks to advance the best interests of the students and their development, we have done our best to solve the difficulty and with the help of Almighty God (may He be exalted) we have reached the following decision.

(1) The Faculty will treat the striking students in the spirit of indulgence, and will thus excuse them from attendance during the times of worship, and will occupy them during those times with something useful to them. This exemption comprehends the present academic year only.

(2) If desired, the Faculty will offer the students a study in the science of religion which will not take the place of the Bible study but will be in addition to it.

(3) The Faculty will take up this question which has been the cause of the present difficulty, will consider it and will then submit it to the Board of Trustees in New York for their final decision. They cannot, however, make any promise or hold out any hopes as to the outcome.

As to the students, they will be required:—

(1) To disclaim everything that suggests the spirit of disloyalty or disobedience or conspiracy against the authority of the College.

(2) To undertake in a special manner a strict observance of the

regulations of the College as a sign of the above mentioned disavowal and their sincerity in making it.

(3) To resume attendance at the regular Bible classes.

We send you this letter that you may know clearly what has happened. It remains for us to say that beginning with Monday, March 22nd, this decision will go into effect. If there is any parent, however, who would prefer to withdraw his son from the College he can do so, and the College will make the necessary settlement with regard to the second instalment of fees he has recently paid.

Accept abundant respect, and may your existence be prolonged.

For the Faculty of the College,

HOWARD S. BLISS,
President.

On Monday, March 22nd, the decision of the Faculty went into effect. Eight students thereupon quietly withdrew from the College. The rest agreed to accept the terms of settlement outlined in the foregoing letter.

For the coming year it is hardly necessary to add that particular pains will be taken to have every student who applies for entrance to the College understand fully that the College is a Christian Missionary College, and no one will be admitted who has not given satisfactory assurance that he understands the rules and regulations of the College and desires and purposes to obey them so long as he is a student in the College.

HOWARD S. BLISS,
President.

Beirût, Syria.

April, 1909.

It remains to be added that our own Consul-General, G. Bie Ravndal, Esq., and the British Consul-General, H. A. Cumberbatch, Esq., C. M. G., have rendered the College valuable assistance throughout this difficult experience and the formal thanks of the Faculty have already been extended to them.

At the close of the Easter Vacation the Faculty devoted several entire meetings to the consideration of the whole question of required Chapel attendance and then forwarded their conclusions to the Board of Trustees in New York for their final vote. They recommended that no change should be made in the policy of the College. On May 27th the Board of Trustees, with whom rests the final control of the College, unanimously voted to maintain the traditional policy of the Institution.

A few observations must be added.

In the first place it is worth while to repeat that while the

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action of the striking students was in principle an attack of the most serious and fundamental character upon the authority of the College, there was no outward manifestation of disrespect or disloyalty on the part of the disaffected students. A stranger, for example, attending Prayers or the Sunday service and facing our great throng of students, would hardly notice the fact that there were vacant seats here and there. He would appear incredulous if he were told that anything like a "rebellion" was taking place in the College. For all the students involved have been almost without exception scrupulously careful in matters of conduct and in their attention to their class duties and in their regard for all other College regulations. It has not been a small boys' rebellion; nor a revolt against professors or teachers; nor an attack upon the Regulations as a whole; nor a protest against the spirit of the institution; nor even a conscious and deliberate effort to undermine the general authority of the Trustees and Professors. It has at once been something smaller and something greater. It has been an attack upon a certain set of religious regulations adopted when the College was founded and believed by the striking students to be inconsistent with the spirit of the new era and contrary to the provisions of the new Constitution. With a new sense of personal right and personal privileges the leaders of the movement justified themselves in refusing to obey regulations which were believed to be as it were outlawed by the statute of limitations. And in this they were apparently supported at the time by public opinion.

But back of all this was a larger issue not often explicitly stated or probably consciously defined but revealing itself in the expressed fear lest non-Christian students who attend the College religious exercises and Bible classes would thereby either become Christians or would at least lose faith in their hereditary religion. This fear, openly acknowledged by some, was a fear which would naturally appeal to all earnest Moslems, including of course the fanatical elements common to all religious sects. The students who declared that they themselves were all the more Moslems for having been challenged as it were to compare their creed with the Christian creed, were solicitous lest such a challenge would not be forthcoming in the case of the younger

students. It was therefore felt to be intolerable that in an Empire whose Constitution declared Islam to be the religion of the State an institution should be permitted to maintain regulations which might undermine the faith of scores of students in their State religion, students who sorely needed the intellectual advantages afforded by the Syrian Protestant College. The strike was therefore both a tribute to the powerful influence of the College as a Christian missionary institution whose supreme purpose it is to present the Christian ideal to every student and it was at the same time an evidence of the alert determination of the Moslem world to resist the steadily encroaching advance of such influences. If the Christian church is awakening to a sense of its responsibilities to extend the gospel to all the world, it must also now awaken to the fact that its cause will be met by a sleepless and determined opposition.

In the second place it must be noted that whether it was or was not so intended, the action of the students was in effect an attack upon the authority of Faculty and Trustees. And of course such an attack must be resisted and resisted at whatever cost to the very end. If temporary concessions have been made, they have been made by the authority of Faculty and Trustees. With rights derived from the Charter of the College granted by the State of New York, with the College protected by treaty obligations and formally legalized and authorized by the Imperial Ottoman Government, with the deeds of the property of the College recently transferred from individual names and placed in the corporate name of the Trustees, the authority of the Faculty and Trustees will be maintained firmly and resolutely subject only to the provisions of the charter and the authority of the United States Government. In taking this stand the College is not only maintaining its own existence but is defending that of all foreign missionary enterprises established in the Ottoman Empire under the same treaty rights.

The third observation is this: while recommending to the Trustees the retention of these regulations in the interest of the authority of the institution and of its religious welfare, we are under no illusion as to the real function and scope of the compulsory requirement as applied to attendance upon religious ex-

ercises. The regulation has a useful but a strictly subordinate place in the religious work of a College. Under certain circumstances its usefulness may not only entirely disappear but at times it may become a menace to the religious welfare of the Institution. It is simply a means to an end. Where the end is not wisely apprehended and worthily utilized the means becomes burdensome and mischievous. As applied to study-hours among immature pupils whose habits of study are unformed and whose sense of responsibility is weak, a compulsory regulation is helpful provided the study-room is kept quiet and application is actually promoted. As applied to attendance upon recitations the regulation is wise provided the teacher uses the opportunity to the advantage of the class. As applied to attendance upon University Chapel the regulation affords a most impressive and effective means of teaching one of the most important truths it is given our great College to proclaim, viz., the divine unity including all the diversity of race, of religion, of temperament, represented by the student body. This is an incontestable advantage. No student is required to bow his head or to join in the singing. But the sense of solidarity gained by the students as they look into the faces of their fellow students of different departments, as they hear each others' voices in song, as they listen together to the the Scripture lesson, as they unite together in prayer, this sense of physical solidarity becomes a powerful appeal to the whole College to realize its own unity and the unity of the race, the common destiny of man, the accidental and temporary nature of the differences that separate us, the essential and eternal nature of the resemblances that unite us. This is the greatest lesson humanity can learn;—it is the greatest need of the Ottoman Empire to-day. And the lesson can best be taught in a gathering which consciously and in set terms seeks to establish this spirit of unity by making use of the great unifying influences of religion and of the help and grace of the one Great Father of all sorts and conditions of men.

Aside from the advantage just pointed out, the regulation as applied to religious exercises is a wise one provided the opportunity presented is so used as to develop the habit of devotion, to evoke the spirit of prayer and praise, to enlighten the conscience,

to strengthen the will and to reveal the sources of divine wisdom and strength. The greatness of the opportunity cannot be exaggerated, nor the difficulty involved in worthily embracing it. It must be worthily embraced for otherwise the regulation will not remain an innocuous device for assembling students together, but will become a positive evil, developing irreverence, stereotyping devotion, prejudicing and embittering the unwilling student against all religion.

Thus the experiences of this past year have not been without benefit if they have helped us to remember that a compulsory system is only a system, in itself cold, arid, dead. It must be vitalized. Those who are charged with preaching, with teaching in the Bible classes, with leading meetings, with singing, with praying, must take on new life. Our sermons must be better prepared and better delivered. The intellectual preparation must be more careful, our words must be better considered, our illustrations must be happier, our horizon must be broader, our Heaven deeper and clearer and our Hell blacker and more deadly. Sin must be made to appear sinful and salvation must be made to appear beautiful, realizable, attainable here and now. Our worship must be more worshipful; our singing more hearty, our prayers more devout. And above all Christ must stand out more clearly as the Way, the Truth, and the Life.

Our own attendance must be reformed. It must be regular, prompt, reverent. All our other engagements, our plans for our pleasures, for our intellectual and social advancement must yield to these engagements. There are no other College duties at these hours of worship. These are our College duties and must be sacredly regarded.

If we need it, we must ourselves feel the constraint of a compulsory attendance.

We must, however, shift this emphasis from a mechanical to a *spiritual* compulsion. We must realize as never before that our main opportunity for making the Gospel of Christ effective in the life of the College is through personal atmosphere, personal friendships, personal work. We must never let our students get the idea that we believe that to drive them into Chapel means that we have done our part in compelling them to enter the

Kingdom of God. After all compulsion has a high and noble meaning only when we put back of it and beneath it the compelling power of reason, of sympathy, of friendship, of love, of service, of personal effort. Thus and only thus will men of the Twentieth Century be compelled to come into the Kingdom and thus and only thus will compulsory Chapel become in the Syrian Protestant College a divine and eternal force in the lives of our students.

Finally it behooves us as intelligent men charged with the heavy responsibility that comes with every great opportunity to keep hearts and minds open to the signs of the times, remembering that while the object for which the College was established is unalterably fixed by its charter, viz., the promotion of the Kingdom of God as set forth by Jesus Christ, any given means for attaining that great end may be, must be, indefinitely altered, or dispensed with, or re-established according as such action promises to secure more effectively the end in view. We must put ourselves in the place of our non-Christian students,—our Moslems, our Tartars, our Jews, our Druses, our Behais. We must remember the whole Moslem world. We must especially remember Arabia. We must look at the question from the standpoint of the eager, ambitious Moslem youth who feels a burning desire to secure the advantages of the College in order that he may fulfill his awakening aspiration to help his fellow men. The man may still be bigoted, narrow, blind. We must give his appeal for help a hearing; we must not carelessly disregard his conscientious scruples but strive to enlighten that conscience. We must not dishonor his sense of honor; and we must not feel that the work of the College has fulfilled the mission until these men and their fellow religionists who form a great majority of the Empire's population are touched and moulded by the College influence. We have another task, difficult but imperative. We must view the whole question from the standpoint of the Master. Were He seated in the midst of us, were His eyes to meet the eyes of those longing, eager Jews and Moslems, what would His counsel be to us, men who are banded together in His Name to do His Will in the case of these His brethren? No word is final until He has spoken. And when He has spoken, the word is final.

THE RESIGNATION OF DR. POST.

Aside from the great question of the College year—the strike of the non-Christian students—the most noteworthy event was the resignation of Dr. Post from the Chair of Surgery. This important step was announced in the following letters presented to the Faculty:

Beirût, October 13, 1908.

TRUSTEES OF THE SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE.

GENTLEMEN:

It has been my purpose for many years to resign the Chair of Surgery, to which you appointed me in 1867, my resignation to take effect on my seventieth birthday, on the seventeenth of December next.

By the advice of Dr. Dodge, I postponed this action, until President Bliss should be in America, to confer with you on the situation thus created.

I now offer you my resignation, to take effect at the close of the Academic Year, in July, 1909.

As the reason for this course is simply my view of sound Academic policy, and as I am not disabled by the infirmities of advancing years, should the exigencies of the College make it desirable for you to postpone the date assigned, I should be ready to serve as long as may be necessary for the best interests of the Institution.

In withdrawing, after so long a term of service, I cannot forbear expressing my gratitude to you for the uniform sympathy and generous support which you have given to the many costly and difficult enterprises with which I have been identified in the development of the College.

I wish also to testify to my deep affection for the noble band of associates, from whom my convictions of Academic policy alone compel me to withdraw, and my confidence that God will guide you and them in those paths of organization of our beloved Institution which will make it a bulwark of the Kingdom of Christ.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) GEORGE E. POST.

Beirût, October 13, 1908.

THE FACULTY OF THE SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE.

DEAR BRETHREN:

I have never had more difficulty in nerving myself to the performance of any duty than in asking you to forward to the Trustees the enclosed letter of resignation of my Chair of Surgery in the College.

The very blessings of health and of unimpaired enthusiasm for my work, which assure me that I might pursue it awhile longer, make it more difficult to lay it aside now. But it has been and still is my earnest desire to hand back the trust committed to me forty-one years ago in as good a shape as possible. I am glad to report to you that, during the academic year which has just closed, I have had more and more important, operative work than ever before. I have not lost an hour of teaching, nor asked excuse from other academic duties, during this period. I have also been able to carry more extra work, in the way of planning and building, than I ever undertook before during a single year. I might possibly be able to present as good a record

again, but I could not exceed it. It seems to me, therefore, at my age, that this is precisely the ideal period for retiring. I hand you back my scalpel rather than let it drop from my hand. I hand you back my classes before I have failed to hold their attention and arouse their enthusiasm. But the chief difficulty I had and have is the inexpressible trial of withdrawing from my connection with a body of men with whom I have so long labored, who have borne with my shortcomings, and shown a confidence and affection which I would fain have deserved. The only consolation I can extract from the situation is my assurance that you will pursue, unembarrassed by my failing years, the high and holy work committed to you, and that I can watch with unchanging faith the growth and consolidation of the Institution to which I have given nearly all my active life. Praying for God's blessing upon you and your work,

Your affectionate colleague,

(Signed) GEORGE E. POST.

A committee was thereupon appointed by the Faculty to consider what action should be recommended to the Trustees in view of this letter from Dr. Post. On October 27th, this Committee, which consisted of the President Emeritus and Professors Adams, Webster, Moore and Hall, reported as follows:

"The Committee begs to present the following report:—

1. That the resignation of Dr. Post from the Chair of Surgery be received by the Faculty and forwarded to the Board of Trustees.

2. That in forwarding this resignation, the Faculty wishes to record its deep regret that the time has come when Dr. Post considers it wise to retire from the chair that he has occupied for more than forty years. That long term of service has been filled with singleness of devotion to the College. He has been a teacher of marked ability, a surgeon of the highest skill, an officer of the College who has discharged every duty laid upon him with loyalty and efficiency. And notably they recognize that he has been of invaluable service to the College in securing funds, in planning and supervising the construction of buildings, and in the eminently successful discharge of several delicate diplomatic missions. In the field of his mastery of languages, especially of the Arabic language, in the pulpit by his thought and eloquence, he has not only made a name for himself but he has thereby brought great honor to this College. He has been a continued example of enthusiasm, zeal, fidelity, and punctuality. He has been a power in every phase of College life, in its material progress, in its intellectual development, and in its spiritual welfare. Finally, in receiving this resignation the Faculty expresses its heartfelt gratitude that the College has been privileged to enjoy for so long this life of devoted service.

3. That it would be received with great gratification by the Faculty if the Board of Trustees would arrange to continue Dr. Post in some connection with the College; the details of that connection to be arranged at a later date between the Trustees and the Faculty in consultation with Dr. Post. And the Faculty would recommend that Dr. Post be given a furlough of one year upon the cessation of his active services in the Chair of Surgery.

4. That the Faculty unanimously nominates to the Chair of Surgery, Dr. Wilfred M. Post.

5. That in case of the election of Dr. Wilfred M. Post he be given such opportunity for study as he and the Trustees may deem wise. And in case he cannot secure release from his present position in time to take up the work in July, 1909, Dr. George E. Post be requested to supply the chair until Dr. Wilfred Post shall be able to fill the position."

The following letter was also read:

"DEAR DR. POST:

I am directed by the Faculty, in reply to your important and much regretted communication of the 17th instant, to hand to you a copy of our report to the Board of Trustees. I cannot express to you how deeply the entire Faculty feels the solemnity of this moment. If it were the eve of a complete severance of relations, which all of us, young and old, look upon with tenderness, I can assure you that we could not with equanimity take action in the matter of your resignation; but there are two circumstances which bring to us the oil of joy for what otherwise would be mourning: we have every reason confidently to hope and to expect that this after all is not a resignation but that the Trustees will hear our earnest call to transfer your sterling services from one sphere to another not less active, perhaps far more important. And further, the hope and expectation that not only your name but your qualities and virtues may be continued to us in the life-work of your own son amongst us. I know I do not need formally to assure you of the deep regard, personal affection, loyalty and admiration of us all, and of our pride in sharing with you in a work to which you have given with single purpose all your great talents.

In behalf of the Faculty,
(Signed) F. T. MOORE, *Secretary*.

The report was unanimously adopted and transmitted to the Board of Trustees who at the annual meeting, January 9th, 1909, took the following action:

"Whereas, The Board has received, with sincere regret, the resignation of Dr. George E. Post, senior Professor of the Medical Department, it cannot permit an event of such importance in the history of the College to pass without an expression of the profound appreciation entertained by the Trustees of the variety, extent and value of the services rendered to the College by Dr. Post for more than forty years.

After a preparation of unusual breadth and thoroughness at home and of several years of large experience on the field in connection with the Medical and Evangelistic work of the Syria Mission, Dr. Post assumed office in the College during the year 1868, when the Medical Department was in its earliest stages, with few students and inadequate facilities.

He was foremost in laying wise and far-reaching plans for the permanent and efficient growth of this Department. His professional ability, unceasing devotion, wide reputation and generous gifts have been largely instrumental in securing for it the commanding position and constantly increasing usefulness so fully recognized in the East and also in Europe and America.

It is due, in no small measure, to the arduous services and the personal influence of Dr. Post that the College has enjoyed, for more than

thirty-five years, such cordial relations and such Christian co-operation with the Order of St. John in carrying on the medical and surgical work of the Prussian Hospital in Beirût.

His honored father, Dr. Alfred C. Post, was a member of this Board from 1873 to 1886, and provided a fund, part of the interest of which has materially aided the Medical Department for many years, while the remainder has steadily accumulated until it has now reached the sum of \$70,000.00—the whole eventually to be employed, under the direction of the son, for the benefit of the medical work of the College.

In the establishment of the "Maria DeWitt Jesup Foundation" and its noble Hospital buildings, a principal factor was the long friendship between Mr. Morris K. Jesup and Dr. Post. The object and details of the plan were fully discussed in their interviews and correspondence.

We would also remember that it was chiefly through the agency of Dr. Post that Mrs. Sage contributed "The Russell Sage Fund" for the benefit of the Medical Department.

In previous years, during his visits to this country, Dr. Post made untiring and successful efforts for the enlargement of the Medical and the General Endowment of the College. Nor has he confined his energies to a single department. As practically one of the founders of the Institution and as a member of the Faculty he has taken a deep interest in all its lines of development and has been prominent in devising and stimulating methods for the adaptation of the results of modern scholarship to the needs of the East; for the introduction there of the system and life of the American College; for the promotion of a high literary standard; and, above all, it has been his undeviating and most cherished endeavor to provide religious instruction that shall bring the students to a sound apprehension of the truths of the Word of God and to an intelligent acceptance of Jesus Christ as Lord and Savior.

Dr. Post has had a large share in procuring and preserving our scientific collection and museums; in obtaining our property; in erecting our buildings; beautifying our grounds; winning our friends; and at all times, in public and private, fostering the aims and operations of the College.

He has set an example of large-hearted and unselfish loyalty that never hesitated to subordinate personal welfare to the interests of the College. He has given the best years and energies of his life to this Institution and his name will always be associated with its establishment and usefulness.

Voted: That while we respect the devotion to principle, which has led our esteemed associate to this step while still in vigorous health and undiminished ability, we do now reluctantly accept his resignation and we express the emphatic hope that he may consent to remain in connection with the work of the College, not merely as Professor Emeritus of Surgery, but in some line of service that shall retain for the College his rare scientific gifts, his ripe experience and his wise counsel.

Voted: That the date of closing his active duties of Professor of Surgery be fixed to meet his convenience, and, if possible, to provide, in accordance with his own suggestion, for any exigency that may arise until his successor can assume office.

Voted: That the Faculty be requested to confer with Dr. Post in relation to any future position he may accept and also as to the time when the resignation now offered shall take effect.

Voted: That in case Dr. Post shall wish, after being released from his present duties, to enjoy a period of well-earned rest and to visit this

country before undertaking other responsibilities in the College, provision be made for this purpose.

Voted: That on his retirement from the Chair he now occupies, Dr. George E. Post be appointed "Professor Emeritus" of Surgery.

Voted: That all pecuniary arrangements in connection with the above Resolutions of the Board be placed in the hands of the Finance Committee."

While these Resolutions record the official action of Faculty and Trustees in this important matter, and testify to their estimate of Dr. Post's services, we realize that it is impossible to express in words our appreciation of the debt which the College owes to Dr. Post for his faithful, distinguished and brilliant services to the College during the past forty-two years.

CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

We have had the pleasure of welcoming this past year the following persons as teachers or workers in the different departments of the College:

Mr. William F. Vance, B. S., Hanover College and McCormick Theological Seminary.

Rev. Harris B. Stewart, B. A., Princeton University and Auburn Theological Seminary.

Mr. William A. Freidinger, B. A., Maryville College and McCormick Theological Seminary.

Mr. Philip Hitti, B. A., Syrian Protestant College.

Mr. Alfred L. Deyo, B. A., Williams College.

Mr. Robert Muller.

Dr. Vahan Kalusdian, B. A., Anatolia College, M. D. Syrian Protestant College.

Mr. William P. Finney, Jr., B. A., Princeton University.

Mr. Ilyas Burdush, Phar. M. Syrian Protestant College.

Mr. James E. Napp, B. A., Kalamazoo College.

Mr. Nicholas John Yotis, B. A., University of Athens.

Mr. Joseph Coudsi, B. C., Syrian Protestant College.

Miss Annie LaBrie.

Miss Estelle Miner.

The teaching and administrative force has numbered the past year 73—15 Professors, 8 Adjunct-Professors, 38 instructors, 12 officers. Of these 73 persons, thirty-eight are American, twenty-

one are Syrian, three are Greeks, three Armenians, four are British, two are Swiss, and two are Italians.

Since the opening of the College, 1901 Diplomas and certificates have been conferred, distributed as follows:

Graduates of the School of Medicine since 1871.....	346
Graduates of the School of Pharmacy since 1875.....	172
Graduates of the School of Commerce—Certificates '02-'04.....	15
Diplomas since 1903	48
Graduates of the Collegiate Department since 1870.....	310
Graduates of the Preparatory Department since 1883.....	1,001
Graduates of the Training School for Nurses since 1908.....	3
Masters of Art	6
Total	1,901

The total student enrollment for the year has been 884. This includes a few who did not finally qualify as students.

Preparatory Department	462
Collegiate Department	202
School of Commerce	52
School of Pharmacy	37
School of Medicine	117
Nurses' Training School	14
Total	884

With the end of the academic year the terms of service of the following persons came to an end. As they go to new fields of service, we wish them God speed.

Adjunct-Professor H. C. J. Charbonnier.

Mr. Muggerditch Boghossian, M. A.

Mr. Joseph Parini.

Mr. Fuâd Khairallah, B. A.

Mr. Ibrâhîm Khairallah, B. A.

Mr. Nesib Tâbit, B. A.

Mr. Ancel St. John, Ph. B.

Mr. Walter S. Davison, B. A.

Mr. Wedî' Bustâni, B. A.

Mr. Robert Muller.

Dr. Vahan Kalusdian, B. A.

In addition to these, Mr. George Scherer, B.A., has been released to take charge of the Shweir Boys' School connected with

the Presbyterian Board, and Mr. Stephen Thaw, B.A., has left on account of ill health.

THE SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

The number of Medical Students enrolled the past year—117—has only once been exceeded in the history of the Department. The number of Pharmacy Students—37—is larger by seven than ever before. With the consent of the Trustees, the Medical Departmental Faculty has been organized. After a year of special study in America, Adjunct-Professor Ladakis renewed his teaching work in October. On the recommendation of the Faculty, the Trustees have changed his title from Adjunct-Professor to Professor of Pharmacy and Analytical Chemistry, the change to take effect in October, 1909. This action was taken on the ground that Dr. Ladakis is the head of his department.

THE COLLEGE HOSPITALS.

Especial attention is called to the Report relating to the College Hospitals. It is difficult to over-estimate the satisfaction which we feel at the success which has attended this noble enterprise, whether looked at from the standpoint of the material equipment, the financial record, the relief of suffering, or the clinical advantages accruing to the students of the Medical Department. The plain statement of facts given in the Report might have been indefinitely enriched by anecdotes illustrative of the blessed influences that center about these Hospitals. Now that the Eye and Ear Pavilion is ready for occupancy and the new Children's Pavilion will be completed within the year, the benefits flowing from this department of our work will be greatly multiplied. During the year a Mortuary has been completed and a gate house has been built. The removal of the College Infirmary to one of the small buildings in the Hospital grounds has been of great advantage to the students.

THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

The School of Commerce has had a prosperous year. So crowded has become its curriculum it has been decided to extend its course to four years, so that students will be admitted directly from the Fifth Form of the Preparatory Department.

THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Never in the history of the Collegiate Department has such provision been made for the strengthening of its permanent force as during the year just closed.

In October, Mr. Harold H. Nelson, a graduate of the University of Chicago, who had taught English with great success three years in the Preparatory Department and one year in the Collegiate Department, returned to assume the Professorship of English. At the same time Professor J. Stewart Crawford took up the full duties of the Professorship of Bible and Ethics. At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees in January, Mr. Julius Arthur Brown, of the Physics Department of Dartmouth College, was elected Professor of Physics—his work to begin in October, 1909. Mr. Brown is a graduate of Dartmouth College and Oxford University, where he studied at New College as Rhodes Scholar.

At the May meeting the Trustees elected Mr. Alfred H. Joy, M. A., now Acting Director of the Observatory, Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory, his election to take effect in October, 1911. At the same meeting Mr. Robert B. Reed, M. A., at present Instructor in Sociology and Logic in the Collegiate Department, was elected Professor of Social Sciences, his election to take effect in October, 1910, after a year of further study in America.

For the same reason as that given for the change in Dr. Ladakis' title, the Trustees have designated Adjunct-Professor Dumit and Adjunct-Professor Khauli as Professor of the Arabic Language and Literature and Professor of Pedagogy respectively—the change to take effect in October, 1909.

The Chair of Mathematics, vacant since the death of Professor West in 1906, has been filled by the election of Adjunct-Professor Jurdak, M. A., who, like Professors Dumit, Khauli and Ladakis, will receive the title of Professor. With this great strengthening of the Collegiate Professorial force, the Department ought to do better work than ever before. The attendance in the Department—202—marks the largest number of students ever enrolled. The next largest number was registered

last year—186. There will be a falling off next year in view of the fact that hereafter students planning to take the School of Commerce course will no longer be required to take the Collegiate Freshman Year as a preparation.

But whether the numbers are large or small, we do not propose to sacrifice the primary object of this course of liberal studies where the student has a chance "to gain citizenship in the universe" and thereby to wield influences which affect fundamentally the welfare of the human race, whatever may be the particular profession or occupation to which he may devote himself as his life-work. Such men are needed everywhere, but especially are they needed to-day in the Ottoman Empire.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

The Report of the Principal of the Department shows the quiet progress that has been made under the especially difficult circumstances of the year.

TEACHERS' TRAINING COURSE.

For some time the Faculty has believed that the subject of training capable men to meet the growing demand for teachers should be seriously and earnestly taken up. For several years a successful class in the principles of teaching has been conducted by Prof. Khauli in the Senior Year of the Collegiate Department. The Faculty have now established a two years' course to be opened in October, 1909, under the direction of the Collegiate Department. Prof. Khauli will have the superintendence of this course. Students will be admitted upon the same conditions as those applying to students entering the Collegiate Department, but while many of the same subjects will be studied, they will be studied from the standpoint of fitting the students to become teachers. It is expected that students successfully completing this course will readily find opportunities to teach in the primary and secondary schools of the Empire. Provision is also made for any who after teaching two or more years desire to secure the B. A. degree. They will be allowed to do so after a further course of study covering two years, provided they have fulfilled certain requirements with reference

to studies appearing in the regular Freshman and Sophomore Classes. While it is not expected that the entering class will be a large one, the Faculty believes that the value of the course will be rapidly recognized throughout our constituency.

THE ADANA RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The terrible events in Cilicia made a strong appeal for help to our College Community. A sum of 10,000 piastres was contributed by students and teachers. Many of our Medical Students begged to be allowed to go as medical assistants. In response to the call for medical relief, Dr. H. G. Dorman was sent by the Faculty to Adana under the auspices of the Red Cross Society. Four students of the Senior Medical Class were chosen to accompany him, two of whom, however, returned before reaching the scene of distress and danger. A fifth student in his zeal to render aid to his fellow-countrymen left College without permission and joined Dr. Dorman. While his purpose to assist was recognized as praiseworthy, he was reprimanded for his manner of leaving. Two nurses from the Johanner Hospital were also in the Relief Party. Arriving at Adana when the suffering and danger to health were at the maximum, and before other doctors had arrived, it fell largely to Dr. Dorman to systematize the whole medical relief of the city and suburbs in organizing sick-camps, hospitals, pharmacies, etc. His long and elaborate report shows the extent of the misery in the city and gives a clear idea of what was done in the way of alleviation. The arrival of many doctors and nurses made it possible for Dr. Dorman to return after an absence of about four weeks.

STUDENT SOCIETIES.

The public gatherings of the students' societies, quickened with new life by the wonderful political events of the year, have been largely attended and have aroused great interest and enthusiasm. The most notable meeting took place on December 17th, the day of the opening of Parliament, when the whole student body marched to the Public Square in front of the Government Buildings, where a great throng of citizens were assembled. Enthusiasm ran high and the attitude of the Col-

lege towards the new era was eloquently and adequately expressed in an address by Dr. Post.

In connection with the natural desire of the students to form new organizations where public affairs might be freely discussed after the long period of enforced silence, it became necessary for the Faculty to formulate a policy towards political discussion and toward student societies in general. After careful consideration the following recommendations were adopted:

"1. In view of the desire of our students to discuss in their Societies questions pertaining to citizenship, and in view of the traditional policy of the College toward such discussion, it is thought wise, in order to prevent possible misunderstandings, to present the policy of the College in this important matter.

It is the policy of the College to train men to become leaders in the various walks of life. In performing this great task the College has always aimed, and will continue to aim, to avoid questions that might lead to partisan discussion. The College has always desired, and continues to desire, that the Government of the Country shall feel assured of the complete neutrality of the College in all matters of local and Imperial politics.

In order to ensure the continuance of this policy of strict neutrality, the Faculty announce that, while Student Societies are permitted to discuss questions in History, Sociology, Economics, Education, and the Theory of Government, it is with the strict proviso that in considering questions relating to the Ottoman Empire, discussion of all such subjects as, for example, criticism of the Government, changes in the form of the Government, the conduct of its officials, and all partisan questions, shall be excluded.

2. Student Societies shall hold no unannounced meetings.

3. The Constitutions of all Societies shall include an article accepting the principle of occasional visitation by members of the Teaching Corps.

4. A committee of the Faculty shall be appointed to consider and in general to be responsible for the conduct of Student Societies. This committee shall receive notification of the time and place of meeting of all Societies, and shall take such steps as may seem wise to secure the enforcement of Faculty regulations.

5. Societies shall be required to embody in their constitutions an article summarizing Article 1 above.

Voted also in addition to the above recommendations that discussion of religious subjects be excluded as heretofore."

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

The furlough of the President in America gave him many opportunities to present the work of the College to the public. Everybody was anxious to hear about the new era in Turkey, and it was not difficult to show that the educational work in the Empire was one of the chief factors in bringing about the

new régime. Accounts of the work of the College were given at Yale and Wesleyan Universities, at Amherst, Williams, Smith and Vassar Colleges, at Union Theological Seminary, at the National Geographic Society in Washington, at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, at Plymouth Church and at the Congregational churches in Montclair, Middletown and Jaffrey; at the Presbyterian Social Union, at the Congregational Club, New York City, at the Twentieth Century Club, Boston, and at the Literary Club, Dublin, N. H.; at the meeting of the Congregational Ministers of Greater New York and at the Alumni Club of Union Theological Seminary.

Many other invitations had to be declined for lack of time.

The President had the privilege of attending two meetings of the Board of Trustees. During his stay in America the following appeal, drawn up by the President of the Board of Trustees and the President of the College, was approved and issued by the Trustees and widely distributed:

Seldom does Opportunity make the appeal to an educational institution that it is making to-day to the Syrian Protestant College at Beirût, Syria.

For forty years this Christian missionary undenominational college has been doing notable work. It has granted diplomas and certificates to 1,800 young men upon graduating from its Schools of Medicine, Pharmacy, and Commerce, from its Collegiate and from its Preparatory Departments. Growth has been steady and to-day nearly nine hundred students, representing fourteen religious beliefs and coming from all parts of the Nearer East, are preparing themselves for life's work under the Christian influence of the College. The teaching and administrative force numbers over seventy. The College owns sixteen stone buildings scattered over its campus of forty acres. Although the fees are low, over \$50,000 were paid last year by the students into the College treasury.

The College has won the confidence of the people and the people expect this pioneer College of Syria to continue to maintain its leadership in the wonderful new era in the Turkish Empire. It would be a national calamity if the College should fail to enter the opening doors. For the doors will not long remain wide open, and leadership once lost cannot be easily regained.

What are the financial needs of the College?

First, needs that have long been felt:

Reinforcement of the General Endowment Fund enabling the College to appoint Professors of Physics, of Normal Training, of Economics, and of other subjects. These important branches are now taught by temporary Instructors.

Endowment for the Eye and Ear Hospital. A new building has been recently erected and adequately equipped, but cannot be used to any large extent until it is properly endowed.

A Central Y. M. C. A. Building which will enable the College to do for its students what Dwight Hall, Murray-Dodge Hall and Earl Hall are doing for Yale, Princeton and Columbia—\$30,000.

A Land Purchase Fund for the enlargement of the crowded campus and for the purchase of quarters for a Summer School on the mountains. Fund for a Nurses' Home—\$20,000.

Equipment of the Junior Preparatory Department—\$35,000.

The sum of \$2,500 with which to start the School of Dentistry in connection with the School of Medicine.

Second, needs of the College in view of the opportunities presented by the New Era in the Turkish Empire:

Provision for the establishment of a School of Law.

Provision for the establishment of a School of Engineering.

Provision for the establishment of a School of Agriculture.

It is not proposed to attempt to launch these important enterprises in any pretentious way. Many of the present courses of study in the Collegiate and Medical Departments would become courses in the proposed new Departments. Class Rooms and Laboratories are already provided. What remains to be supplied is this: Funds with which to supplement existing courses by courses of Law, Engineering and Agriculture. The Department of Law will involve the least expense. Apparatus and a new building will be required as the courses in Engineering develop. With the growth of the School of Agriculture, land must be leased or bought.

The yearly addition of \$10,000 to the sum now sent to Syria by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees to supplement the amount paid to the College by the students will enable the College to carry out the projects for advanced teaching as outlined in this circular.

If the Syrian Protestant College is able to make the announcement that steps are being taken looking to the strengthening of its present courses and to the establishment of Departments of Law, Engineering and Agriculture, the wonderful prestige which the College enjoys in the Nearer East will be maintained and advanced. And this means that a great opportunity confronts the College to put its impress upon a still larger number of the coming leaders of the Orient.

Shall not the opportunity be seized?

Trustees:	{	D. STUART DODGE, <i>President</i>
		CORNELIUS C. CUYLER, <i>Treasurer</i>
		JAMES S. DENNIS, <i>Secretary</i> .
		V. EVERIT MACY
		SAMUEL S. DENNIS
		ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES
		MARCELLUS HARTLEY DODGE
		WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY
		ALFRED E. MARLING
		WILLIAM FELLOWES MORGAN

ATHLETIC INTERESTS.

Year by year the Athletic Department of the College gives evidence of exercising a beneficent influence upon the health and general social and moral development of the student body.

Aside from the regular drill required of all students in the Preparatory and Collegiate Departments, more and more students are yearly taking up football, tennis, basketball and track athletics. All this is done under the careful supervision of Mr. Munro and the various Athletic Committees. Cross-country running was very popular in the autumn and winter; the various Field Days culminated in April in one of the most successful Grand Field Days in our history. The annual Water Sports gave evidence of the part that bathing and swimming plays in the College athletic life. The Gymnastic Athletic Club had a prosperous season. During the spring vacation the Varsity Football team visited Cyprus, where they won an unbroken series of victories. The College has been glad to put the use of our splendid Athletic Field at the disposition of several men-of-war of various nationalities which have visited Beirût. As intimated in the last Annual Report, a gymnasium is needed in order to develop properly the athletic life of the College.

IN GENERAL.

In addition to our regular staff of preachers the College has heard the following clergymen during the year:

Rev. Dr. George Mackie, Rev. James Nicol, Rev. O. J. Hardin, President Samuel Wilson, of Maryville College, Rev. J. T. Parfit, M. A., and the Rev. Dr. George Ford.

Prof. Robert I. Fulton, Head of the School of Oratory of Ohio Wesleyan University, gave a stimulating lecture upon the "Secret of Power in Oratory" before the students of the Collegiate Department. He also gave a reading which was greatly appreciated.

The gift of a telescopic camera presented by Mr. Benjamin Thaw will prove of special advantage to the Observatory this coming year in connection with the expected appearance of Halley's Comet in October.

A religious census of the College always affords a most striking illustration of the complexity and at the same time the fascination of the problem confronting the College. When one remembers that in addition to the prevailing Ottoman nationality we have among the students also Greeks, Italians, Persians,

British, Germans, Dutch, Americans, Servians and Moors, one realizes the cosmopolitan character of the College. One of the instructors discovered that in the Preparatory Department alone the following languages or dialects were spoken by one or more students:

English	305	Latin	6
Arabic	205	Tartar	5
French	229	Coptic	1
Turkish	37	Hindustani	1
Greek	66	Spanish	2
Hebrew	18	Syriac	2
German	11	Sudanese	1
Italian	26	Bulgarian	1
Persian	6	Servian	1
Armenian	11	Albanian	1
Russian	5		

Religious Census Department	Greek Orthodox	Protestant	Moslem	Jewish	Gk. Catholic.	Gregorian	Maronite	Druze	Coptic	Roman Catholic	Syriac	Behai	Armenian Cath.	Syriac Cath.	Total by Departments
Medicine	42	36	6	4	5	13	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	117
Pharmacy	14	16	..	1	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	37
Nurses	1	10	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Commerce	25	10	7	2	2	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	52
College	82	40	27	13	16	4	6	4	3	1	2	3	..	1	202
Prep.	181	45	88	64	20	5	14	13	11	9	5	3	3	1	462
Total, 1908-'09.	345	157	128	86	43	28	27	20	16	13	8	7	4	2	884—8=876

In December the Rev. John Wortabet, M. D., for nearly twenty years Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the College, died at the age of eighty-two. Dr. Wortabet was an author, a preacher, a physician and a teacher of great ability, and his services to the College and to Syria were very valuable.

Last July a Medical Missionary Conference was held at Aintab. Our delegates were Dr. Adams and Mr. St. John. Several days were spent in discussing the problems confronting the missionary physician, and all who were present felt that the Conference had been most helpful. The Conference has been invited to hold its next session at our College.

The College has purchased during the year a valuable piece of property lying to the north of the Athletic Field. The extension of the electric tramway system to Râs Beirût will doubtless affect the College in various ways: it will render the College much more accessible to the students living in Beirût, and it will increase the price of land in the vicinity of the College.

Among the visitors who were welcomed at the College during the year were Nazim Pasha, now Governor-General of the Vilayet of Damascus, but at the time of his visit the Governor-General of Beirût, and Edhem Bey, its present Governor-General. Both expressed themselves in terms of admiration for the equipment of the College. Another visitor was Sir Eldon Gorst, who spoke of Egypt's indebtedness to the College for the valuable services rendered by our graduates.

After all the difficulties and uncertainties of the year, it was especially gratifying to have the series of Commencement Events well abreast of the noble traditions of the past. In view of the growth of the Preparatory Department, and in view of the great difficulty experienced in recent years in accommodating the great throng who are eager to be present Commencement Day, it was decided to separate the graduation of the Fifth Form from that of the other departments of the College. This was successfully accomplished by arranging graduating exercises for the Preparatory students Monday afternoon of Commencement Week, when certificates were given to seventy-eight students and an address was made to the graduates by Mr. Negîb Musauwwir. In the evening came the Annual Prize Declamation Contest of the Collegiate Department. On Tuesday were the Senior Collegiate Class Day Exercises, and on Wednesday afternoon the graduation of the Collegiate, Commercial, Pharmacy and Medical Seniors took place. The spectacle was an imposing one. The Assembly Hall was effectively decorated. The presence on the platform of the American Consul-General, G. Bie Ravndal, Esq., the Governor-General of the Vilayet of Beirût and of the Imperial Ottoman Medical Commission, Dr. Ramy Bey, Dr. Nishat Bey and Dr. Midhat Bey, the latter in their full army uniforms, added a touch of Governmental and

official participation. The College Band and the College Orchestra—which under the direction of Mr. R. C. Byerly have made excellent progress during the year—furnished the music. The freedom and the buoyancy of the New Era made itself felt throughout the programme, as at all public exercises during the year. Ten men received the degree of Bachelor of Arts; ten Commercial students the degree of Bachelor of Commerce; ten the degree of Master of Pharmacy; sixteen the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery; three the degree of Master of Arts.

On the previous Sunday the President preached the Baccalaureate Sermon from the text: "And who knoweth whether thou art not come to the Kingdom for such a time as this?"

Coming to an estimate of the religious life of the College during the past year, the wonder is not that the year shows loss in this particular due to the excitement and diversion of the past months, but rather that the loss has been so small. It shows itself perhaps in the somewhat smaller number of the members in the Y. M. C. A. and in a number of those enrolled as members of the Voluntary Bible Classes. And yet when at the Annual Meeting of the Association report after report was given of the religious and philanthropic activity of the year, it was generally felt that the year had been one of the best in the history of the Association. The meetings during the Week of Prayer were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Nicol, of the American Mission at Tripoli, and proved exceedingly helpful. A visit was received from Mr. L. P. Chambers, Travelling Secretary of the Student Federation for Asia Minor. Mr. Lebib Bardawil, B. A., of our teaching force, was sent to Oxford as the College Delegate to the Federation Conference. It may here be noted that after the settlement had been reached with our non-Christian students excusing them for the rest of the year from attendance upon Chapel, special exercises were held with them during the hours of worship and of Bible School attendance when a special effort was made to render the sessions profitable for the building up of the moral and even religious character of the students. Thus an attempt was made to compensate in some small measure for the loss sustained in their abstention from religious exercises.

It has been a difficult year ; full of new and delicate problems and of unexpected situations. We cannot certainly forecast the future, but it is with feelings of a sober hopefulness that we look forward to the coming year. Slowly but surely the College is advancing into the responsibilities and the opportunities of a great University. Hereafter we shall constantly be facing large issues. It behooves us to be watchful, to be patient, to be trustful. We shall need large resources in money, in wisdom, in grace, if we are to take advantage of an opportunity unsurpassed in this day of great opportunities. We are convinced that never was the College more needed in Turkey than to-day. Never was the real appreciation of its benefits more fully felt by thoughtful men. We must not fail to see our difficulties; we must not underrate them. We are working in a new Empire where a new sense of nationality is emerging with its accompanying jealousy of foreign interference. We must not be dismayed; we must not be over-confident. We must do justly; we must love mercy; we must walk humbly with our God.

Respectfully submitted,

HOWARD S. BLISS,
President.

Adopted by the Faculty July 27, 1909.

REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1908-1909

The enrollment of the Department the past year has been 452, being one more than for the year preceding. Seventy-four of this number were in the Junior Classes. The attendance throughout the year has been well sustained, not more than the usual number leaving during the year. In the Fifth Form, 94 were examined in the final examinations, and 78 received their certificates on the day of graduation and one at the close of the College year, making a total of 79 receiving certificates. Fifteen seems like a large number to have failed in this Form at the close of the year; it is, therefore, interesting to note the subjects in which they have failed: English, 3; Arabic, 3; Ethics, 2; Geography, 4; History, 6; Special English, 1; Algebra, 11; French, 11. The remedy for this must be to guard more carefully the entrance to the Form.

The teaching force of the Department has consisted of the following: Giving full time, 1 Professor, 2 Adjunct-Professors, 24 Instructors. Of these latter, 12 were Americans, 2 Swiss, 1 Greek, and 9 Syrians. Giving approximately half time to the Department, 1 Professor and 3 Instructors.

Mr. Thaw left the first of December on account of health. By combining classes it was not necessary to appoint anyone in his place.

It is needless to say that the year has been a trying one, with many things to distract the attention of the students from their studies. And yet it has been a year of very satisfactory class room work. The only new element which has been introduced to improve the class work has been the presence of Mr. Irwin, with his particular assignment to class visitation. He has himself taught two divisions of English and has done a good deal of substituting work whenever a teacher has been absent for whatever reason. The remainder of his time has been devoted to studying the classes, their subjects and their instruction. He has visited every class and every teacher a number of times during the year, and has been able to especially assist new teachers in getting hold of their work. But his most valuable contribution to the improvement of the English Department has

been the preparation and publication of an Elementary English Grammar. The book has been in use this year in a trial form, but a more permanent edition will be ready for the new year.

Other publications of the Department have been the final form of Prof. Khauli's Arabic Grammar for the Fourth Form, and Mr. Davison's Notes on the Christmas Carol for the Fifth Form. Prof. Jurdak and Mr. Fowler are preparing an arithmetic for the Fourth Form. This is carrying out the idea of the late Professor West, who had already begun the preparation of an advanced arithmetic. The work has been in use this year in temporary mimeograph edition.

Last October the study of Greek was introduced as required for all students whose language is Greek. The same rules are made to apply to Greek-speaking students in the study of Greek as apply to Arabic-speaking students in the study of Arabic. The course has been well received and evidently appreciated by the Greek students. The course as planned aims to give the same amount of Greek language and literature as is given in the first two years of the regular Greek gymnasium.

On the whole, the Preparatory Department has been pursuing the usual round of routine work. There has been little to mark the year as different from other years except in the one great question that has touched all departments in connection with the non-Christian students. The task of discipline has run smoothly. While a few students have had to be dropped for either unsatisfactory work or conduct, the number has been about the same as in other years.

In the chapel exercises one change has been made. With the exception of a few union meetings in the College Chapel the Sunday morning services of the Preparatory have been held in Bliss Hall. These have been conducted by the Principal of the Department. The teaching staff have attended regularly. The attempt has been made to make these services as attractive as possible, at the same time keeping them more formal than the evening services. Special music has been provided for nearly every morning. If one may judge by the promptness of attendance and the attention and orderliness during the exercises, the change has been a decided success. The Department Y. M. C. A., under the

name of the Christian Brotherhood, has held its regular meetings on Friday evenings. The membership has been about 60. Mr. Felton is to act as President during the coming year.

At the beginning of the year each student was assigned to some one teacher as his adviser and friend. In some cases this has been very helpful, but has not been followed up as thoroughly as it might and should have been. Yet along this line undoubtedly lies not only the grand opportunity, but the great hope of the school. A large school has a great handicap in the matter of personal influence and there is too much tendency to treat the student body en masse and leave the matter of influence to the routine work of machinery. This must be counteracted by some arrangement for personal interest and responsibility, whether by an arbitrary assignment or opportunity for personal choice has yet to be determined.

One important change has been made in the conduct of the graduating exercises. This year they were held on Monday afternoon of Commencement Week separate from the exercises of the upper departments. The President and Faculty of the Department were seated on the platform. The certificates were presented by the President. The exercises were largely attended. The new plan seemed in every way a success.

While the past year has been a year of satisfactory classroom work and a year of comparatively little trouble in discipline, it has nevertheless been a year of anxiety and nervous strain. Because of the large percentage of non-Christian students in the Preparatory a great part of the strain of the past winter has fallen upon this Department. We are therefore thankful that the year has closed so successfully and we trust the summer will bring the needed quiet both to students and teachers for preparation for the new year with its opportunities and duties.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. HALL,

Principal.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COLLEGE HOSPITALS, 1908-1909

The Hospital year of 1908-1909 closed in July, with the Eye and Ear Pavilion practically completed and furnished, ready for occupancy in October; the Children's Pavilion almost ready for its roof; and the Woman's Pavilion having fulfilled the most sanguine hopes—there having been 6,201 days of treatment since the opening in October. The accommodation has been only thirty beds, one large ward having been temporarily given over to the use of servants.

During a violent Winter storm, this pavilion, to quote the Professor of Chemistry, became a veritable Leyden jar. Nurses and patients described balls of fire passing through the rooms or rolling along the floors. One pupil-nurse standing near a window, was knocked down, many felt slighter shocks and there was a perceptible odor of saltpetre. The damage done was not great—a large hole in the roof, the breaking of many tiles and the tearing away of plaster, while the electricity played a fantastic prank on a tin washbowl standing on the floor near a pipe, and passed through it like a bullet.

In December, Miss Annie LaBrie arrived as a Trained Nurse from New York, making, however, but a short stay. On May fifteenth we had the pleasure of welcoming Miss Estelle Miner, who is a graduate of Roosevelt Hospital in New York City, and came to us from the position of Assistant Superintendent at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. Miss Miner's work is to be in the Eye and Ear Pavilion.

The College Sick Room, intended for indisposed students whose ailments are not serious, has been housed in the Hospital property during the past year—one hundred and twenty-nine different students having passed from one to more days in the two rooms allotted to this use. A feverish cold, a toothache or a headache, are usually quickly cured by this provision for the minor ills.

The Training School for Nurses has had fourteen pupils this year, with no class to graduate until next year. Owing to the fact that the statement of the School was translated in a Hebrew

newspaper, applications began to pour in from all parts of Russia, until seventy-five such letters and postals were received; in many cases paper rubles being enclosed to pay for return telegrams. As none of these applicants knew any English, that seems to have solved the question for all but one, a young girl from Warsaw, who promptly followed her letter without waiting for an answer. By diligent application all Winter in the Scotch Jewish School, she has gained a good knowledge of English, understanding everything and conversing with comparative ease. She is already entered as a pupil of the Training School for next October.

The opening of the Eye Pavilion will necessitate extra pupil nurses. Probationers for this increase have already been accepted, as also to fill vacancies caused by the leaving of a graduate nurse, a probationer who goes from choice, and another found unequal to the responsibilities of the profession.

The financial statement of the Hospitals shows that the local income has paid over forty-eight per cent. of the entire expenses; while the Women's Pavilion has paid over eighty-six per cent. of its entire expenses. During the month of December the Women's Pavilion paid one hundred and forty-six per cent. of its expenses. The local income from all sources, is \$2,704.40, of which \$2,422.17 comes from patients alone. The total cost of caring for each patient each day was less than 50 cents.

Of the three hundred and thirty-five patients, two hundred and forty-three were women and ninety-two were children. There were 11,707 days of treatment. One hundred and five of the patients were Maronites, sixty-three Moslems or Mitawalies—the rest of the number being divided between Armenian, Catholic and Protestant.

The Reports of the Doctors of the various departments follow.

MARY B. DALE,
Superintendent.

DR. MOORE'S REPORT: WOMAN'S PAVILION.

OPERATIONS, 1908-1909.

Curettements, for secundines	5	
" with division of cervix	26	
" for endometritis	39	
Repair of vesico-vaginal fistula	8	
" by kolpokleisis	2	
Repair of perineum, for complete tear.....	4	
" for tear to sphincter	9	
Trachelorrhaphy	16	
Anterior Kolporrhaphy	2	
Pelvic abscess, by Kolpotomy	2	
" " by abdominal incision	2	
Atresia hymenalis	1	
Polypoid fibroma of uterus	2	
Cystotomy, for drainage	5	
" for stone	3	
		126
Laparatomies:		
Ovariectomy	6	
Oophor-salpingectomy, with small pus-tubes	10	
" with large pus-tubes	2	
Sarcoma, ovaries, double	1	
Dermoid of ovary	2	
Large papilloma of ovary	4	
Large parovarian cyst	1	
Large ovarian cyst	2	
Large intralegamentous cyst	2	
Pan-hysterectomy, cancer	2	
" fibromata	5	
Hysteropexy	3	
Sarcoma of uterus	1	
Ectopic gestation	2	
Euterostomy	1	
Exploratory	2	
Tuberculosis	2	
		48
Total operations	174	
Deliveries	13	
		187
Deliveries entered	16	
Deaths (following operation for hysterectomy)	1	

DR. POST'S REPORT: CHILDREN'S PAVILION.

<i>Tubercular glands removed.</i>	Neck	7
	Axilla	4
	Groin	3
	Elbow	1
<i>Necrosis.</i>	Femur	1
	Tibia	3
	Tarsus.....	3

Radius	1
Metacarpus	3
Stone in bladder. Suprapubic	2
Median	1
Perineal fistula	1
Multiple metastatic abscesses	1
Empyema	1
Radical operation for Hernia	1
Total operations.....	33

DR. WEBSTER'S REPORT: CHILDREN'S PAVILION.

Trachoma. Several cases	
Strabismus	2
Enucleation for Phthisis bulbi	1
Trichiasis	2
Double cong. cataract	1
Mastoiditis	2

DR. DORMAN'S REPORT: CHILDREN'S PAVILION.

Typhoid (one with Broncho-pneumonia)	3
Para-typhoid	1
Potts disease	10
Genuvalgum osteotomy	3
Club foot	5
Congenital dislocation of the hip	2
Malaria-tertian	2
Malaria-quartan	1
Hypertrophied spleen	1
Purpura Hemorrhagica	1
Vaginitis	1
Enuresis	1
Influenza	2
Empyema	1
Calitis	1
Tuberculous coxitis	2

COLLEGE PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

There has been the usual run of minor sicknesses among the students, though the general health of the College, students and Staff, has been good.

There have been two epidemics, quite widespread, though not severe, of influenza, one in mid-winter and the second in the early summer, and another of mumps, twenty-six students suffering with it. The infirmary overflowed and the infectious ward of the Johanniter Hospital was taxed to the limit of its capacity at one time. Fewer students than usual, however, have been sent to the Johanniter Hospital.

Three students left College with the diagnosis of incipient tuberculosis. They were carefully advised as to their future hygiene. One teacher, Mr. S. D. Thaw, resigned on account of ill health. Another, Mr. Vance, passed successfully through an attack of typhoid.

A compound fracture at the very opening of the College and a poisoning case at the end of the year were serious cases for a short time, but both made rapid recoveries. The poisoning was accidental.

The Infirmary this year was moved to a house behind the Eye Hospital. The attendant and the Assistant College Physician, Dr. Kalusdian, have their rooms in the building. The location is an improvement over the former place inside the campus. It is earnestly recommended that in the near future a regular ward be provided for all the sick students, except such as may need surgical operations, and that they be regularly nursed by the nursing staff of the College hospitals.

It is believed that greater efficiency of service would thus be secured in every way.

The work of the Assistant College Physician, Dr. Kalusdian, has been commendable. He has been careful, shown good judgment, has been self-reliant, and yet has asked advice and help whenever it has been needed. He took a genuine interest in his work.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. ADAMS, M. D.,

College Physician for 1908-'09.

June 26th, 1909.

POST HALL MUSEUM REPORTS

1908-1909

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

The additions to this museum during the year have been as follows:

Cufic gold coins	10	Scarabs	9
“ silver “	9	Seals	5
Greek silver coins	46	Stone implements	11
“ copper “	9	Miscellaneous	5
Roman “ “	1		
Total coins	75		

The collection of coins now consists of 4,759 determined and arranged besides several hundred duplicates and those not yet classified. Of the classified collection there are 240 belonging to the Seleucid kings of Syria, 102 of the dynasty of the Ptolemies, 182 Alexanders, 1,675 Greek and colonial coins of Syria and Palestine and 324 miscellaneous Greek and colonial.

The Cufic collection consists of 281 gold, 940 silver and 208 copper and bronze.

The Collection of Roman coins comprises 194 of the family coins of the Republic—nearly all silver and some quite rare—52 gold coins of the Empire and 279 copper. There are also 64 coins of the crusading period.

A beginning has been made in cataloguing the various objects in the museum, about 1,700 having thus far been described and arranged, among them the valuable series of pottery from Palestine illustrating the different periods of the art in Palestine from the Amorite downwards and the corresponding periods as illustrated by the pottery of Cyprus and Phoenicia. A beginning has been made on the lamps of which the museum contains over 1,000 specimens. The catalogue is being made out in two forms, one an accession catalogue in which the number and name of the article alone are indicated, and a card catalogue which contains a full description of the object with an indication of its class and location in the museum. It will require one or two years longer to complete this catalogue.

ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

Mr. A. Douglas Carruthers, who did such good work in 1904-'05, has again been in the service of this museum during a part of the past year. A considerable sum was spent in an effort to obtain some of the rare animals of Arabia. Arabian exploration is notoriously difficult on account of the nature of the country and particularly on account of the fanaticism of the Arabs. Mr. Carruthers experienced both difficulties. He at first attempted, with recommendations from Meissner Pasha, the German Chief of Construction of the Hijâz railway, to enter from Tebûk station, but the engineer's influence did not prove to have its expected strength, and Mr. Carruthers shortly returned to Beirût. He soon made another start with a Damascene who had traded with camels among the Arabs, leaving the Hijâz railway at Jîzeh near Mâdeba. He reached as far as Teima where he was very badly treated and on his return entered the western edge of the Nufûd, the northern sandy desert. On this expedition he secured several fine specimens of *Oryx beatrix*, an antelope peculiar to north-western Arabia, an animal famous in Arabic poetry, but little known to science. Two of these have been mounted, as well as a fine male specimen of the Sinaïtic ibex, obtained on the same trip. Later he was accompanied by Prof. Day on an expedition to the eastern side of the Dead Sea and the Jordan Valley. This trip yielded a number of birds and small mammals new to our collection, and fishes were obtained from all the streams flowing into the Dead Sea from the east. Not a large number of animals and birds was stuffed by Mr. Carruthers during this engagement, but those which were prepared are of great value to the museum, and include a bear obtained by Professor Crawford in the Anti-Lebanon last summer and a wolf obtained by Mr. Carruthers in the Syrian desert several years ago.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY FOR 1908-1909.

The number of volumes added to the library during the year is 679 of which 267 were donated and 412 purchased. The whole number on the catalogue at the date of this report was 14,931.

The number of volumes issued during the year is 15,797, distributed as follows:

Officers of the College	4,801
Students of the School of Medicine	1,232
" " " " " Pharmacy	512
" " " " " Commerce	989
" " " Collegiate Department	3,857
" " " Preparatory "	3,912
" " " Junior "	348
Unclassified students and others	146
Total	15,797

The number of students and officers using the library has been as follow:

Officers of the College	74
Students of the School of Medicine	103
" " " " " Pharmacy	29
" " " " " Commerce	48
" " " Collegiate Department	174
" " " Preparatory "	284
" " " Junior "	31
Unclassified students and others	5
Total	748

